

### **Remarks**

Claims 1-52 are pending in the application. Claims 1-52 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Claims 1, 13, 24, 36, 47 and 50 have been amended herein. Support for the amended Claims is found in the Applicants' specification on page 5, lines 6-7; and page 14, lines 1-20. In view of the following remarks, reconsideration and withdrawal of these grounds for rejection is requested.

### **Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 1, 4-7, 9, 10, 12, 24, 26-30, 32, 33 and 35 stand as rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Wenig et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,286,298) and Sellers et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,311,438).

The Applicants appreciate the Examiner's helpful insight that Wenig does not teach the use of environmental audit records and restricting access to information and that Sellers does not teach restricting access to information.

The Applicants submit that Wenig and Sellers teach away from one another and, thus, cannot be combined to reject those claims. Accordingly, Applicants do not believe that the references can serve as a basis for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Wenig discloses a system and method for encrypting audit information in a network application, and in particular, captures requests and responses sent between a client and a server during a particular user session of a network application, in which the network application is either an internet or web-based environment or where a client is hard-wired directly to the server environment. In Wenig, an "analyzer" utilizes a retrieved request/response session between a client terminal and a server, and any environmental data that may have been captured in association therewith, to create and redisplay the request/response session. The purpose of the analyzer is to "access a particular user session [hit] and visually recreate it." (See Column 5, lines 46-47). For example, the request/response session may be a dynamically generated

screenshot such as a Web page with user input fields for implementing an online transaction (See Column 7, lines 45-51). However, the stated purpose of Wenig, namely, the analysis of a particular user session as it occurred for the purposes of determining user Web browsing traffic patterns, requires replicating a particular user session rather than generating a summary report thereof. Wenig is alleged to provide a method or system for auditing network applications by capturing transmissions from a user session. Therefore, to fulfill this alleged utility, Wenig would need to analyze the full record of user transmissions rather than any form of abridged data. This fact is evidenced in Column 5, lines 44-64, where Wenig teaches the ability of an analyst to step through a particular user session and individually evaluate each request and each response during the user session. Furthermore, the analyst is able to view the identical screens that the client viewed during their session. As a result, Wenig is completely at odds with the creation of a summary report based on a user session and in fact, does not disclose, teach or suggest providing a summary report. Thus, Wenig does not teach suggest generating a report for association with a request/response session.

Sellers discloses a system that utilizes a common database structure and common product definitions to communicate between various manufacturing systems. Sellers is provided to fill the void, in that, the Office Action concludes Sellers discloses generating a summary report. However, as shown above and in sharp contrast to Sellers, a summary report with abridged data would be of limited use for determining Web browsing traffic patterns as desired by Wenig.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not combine Wenig and Sellers and the Applicants submit that such combination should be reconsidered and respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Wenig also appears to disclose “retriev[ing] associated environmental data that may have been stored with each request and response [hit]...” (See Column 7, lines 42-43). The analyzer may further “analyze the environmental data,” (See Column 7, line 54), and “generat[e] a screen based on retrieved request 134 and retrieved response 132 thereby recreating dynamically

generated screen 120. In a step 530, analyzer displays the analyzed environmental data and the generated screen to analyst 210.” (See Column 7, lines 56-60 (emphasis added)).

Wenig does not teach or suggest making a record of the captured environmental data for separate use from a corresponding request/response session (e.g., by an administrator). Rather, Wenig discloses only the internal use of environmental data by, presumably, an automated process for recreating a request/response session. The captured environmental data is sent to “analysis tools (such as analyze [sic] module 620)...” (See Column 8, lines 18-19). The resulting display version of the environmental data is thus an abridged, perhaps manipulated, version of the originally captured environmental data that is only displayed in conjunction with a corresponding request/response session. Further, this abridged environmental data is the only version of the environmental data that is disclosed as being displayed.

This is not what is claimed by the Applicants. The disclosure of environmental data captured solely for the purpose of internal analysis by an analyzer module teaches away from generating a summary report of the captured environmental data for presentation to a user. As such, generation of an environmental data record as allegedly disclosed in Sellers is not suggested by Wenig.

Moreover, Sellers is alleged to teach the use of audit logs in Column 174, lines 23-36. In this instance Sellers teaches the use of an “Inbound Transaction Maintenance” to monitor and maintain particular audit trail records. Sellers appears to use the audit records simply for monitoring and correcting transactions, but is very limited. This is evidenced by the fact that while Sellers monitors both inbound and outbound, the success of those transactions is unknown. The “use” of the alleged audit log in Sellers is nothing more than a tracking system that does not provide substantive information. In sharp contrast to Sellers, the subject matter of Claims 1, 4-7, 9, 10, 12, 24, 26-30, 32, 33 and 35 creates an environmental audit record. Applicants’ record generates a summary report of the captured environmental data for presentation to a user, where the data is substantive in its nature such as, for example, at least one of the environmental audit

protocols. Therefore, one skilled in the art would not combine Wenig and Sellers to result in the subject matter of Claims 1 and 24, and thus, the Applicants submit that such arguments should be reconsidered and respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 2, 3 and 25 stand as rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wenig et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,286,298) and Sellers et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,311,438) as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Reuhl et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,873,069).

As stated above, one skilled in the art would not combine Wenig and Sellers to result in Claims 1 and 24. Reuhl does not cure the deficiencies found in Wenig and/or Sellers. Therefore, since Claims 2 and 3 depend from Claim 1 and Claim 25 depends from Claim 24, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 8, 11, 31 and 34 stand as rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wenig et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,286,298) and Sellers et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,311,438) as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Barry et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,615,258).

As stated above, one skilled in the art would not combine Wenig and Sellers to result in Claims 1 and 24. Barry does not cure the deficiencies found in Wenig and/or Sellers. Therefore, since Claims 8 and 11 depend from Claim 1 and Claims 31 and 34 depend from Claim 24, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 13-18, 20, 21, 23, 36-41, 43, 44 and 46-52 stand as rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Wenig et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,286,298), Sellers et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,311,438) and Reuhl et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,873,069).

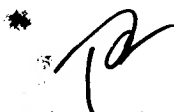
As stated above, one skilled in the art would not combine Wenig and Sellers to result in Claims 13, 36, 47 and 50. Also as noted above, Reuhl does not cure the deficiencies found in Wenig and/or Sellers. Therefore, since Claims 14-18, 20, 21 and 23 depend from Claim 13; Claims 37-41, 43, 44 and 46 depend from Claim 36; Claims 48 and 49 depend from Claim 47; and Claims 51 and 52 depend from Claim 50, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 19, 22, 42 and 45 stand as rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wenig et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,286,298), Sellers et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,311,438), Reuhl et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,873,069) as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Barry et al. (U.S. Patent 6,615,258).

As stated above, one skilled in the art would not combine Wenig and Sellers to result in Claims 13 and 36 of the Applicants' invention. Also as noted above, neither Reuhl nor Barry cure the deficiencies found in Wenig and/or Sellers. Therefore, since Claims 19 and 22 depend from Claim 13; and Claims 42 and 45 depend from Claim 36, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the Applicants submit that this application is in condition for allowance, which is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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